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the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co.
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found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well
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which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,
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And 201 Broadway. cor. Murray st., N. T.

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On the 30th day of June, 1897, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Scuthern District of New York, in several suits in equity commenced by i. M. Singer & Co., after due netice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue, prohibiting the sale or use of the HUNT & WEBSTER MACHINE, for violating five patents. Also the EMERY, HOUGHTON & CO. MACHINE for infringing two patents, and sainst the WATSON TOE DELLAR MACHINE for infringing two patents.

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SEWING MACHINES. -All persons who want a SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who want a Sewing Machine of universal ntillty—one that will sew the lightest fabries and the heaviest fabries better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation asse, or my use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. Serger & Co., No. 456 Broadway, N. Y.

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WIGS !-HAIR-DYE! !-WIGS! !-BACHELOR'S Wies and Tours as have improvements peculiar to their house year celebrated all over the world for their grassful boarty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DVE. Sold at Backen.ca's. No. 228 Broadway.

If a Medicine, safe and effectual, is wanted, you have this and more in BRADETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. In the colds and couple, in the affections of the stomach and bowels now prevalent, they cannot be too highly recom-mended, because they purify and invigorate the blood. Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building, Canal-st.

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It will do all and more than is steted in pamphlets.

It is the greatest pain-reliever in the world.

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It is perfectly innocent to take internally.

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Depot No. 16 Courtlandist New-York. Price 45 and 50 cts.

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LARGE MANSION AT FLUSHING-Will be LE

cheap till May next, very convenient, with large yard an atable, 10 minutes from railroad depot. WM. R. Paince. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-Mater-

STEARNS & MARVIN'S DER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

warranted Free From Dampness.

For sale by

No. 40 Murray-at., New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1857.

Wasted at this office, a copy of the California Annual Register for the current year. Whoever can lend or sell as one will confer a favor by dropping a line to the Editor.

The American State Council of New-York held a semi-annual meeting yesterday in Brooklyn, at which they decided to hold a Nominating Conven-Sion in Syracuse on the 15th of September.

The topic of the day is pecuniary disaster—the question rising to every one's lips, "Who (or what) goes next?" These are times of trial to many, of calamity to not a few. Many an active, shrewd, ordinarily esteemed cautious business man has recently gone by the board, who a month ago thought himself wealthy and secure; some who had retired on a competence have been swept away by the outgoing tide. When banking concerns like the Ohio Life and Trust give way, it were idle lorger to pretend that the revulsion is fictitions or imaginary, and go on railing at the bears and the croakers as has been the silly habit of some would be leaders of opinion throughout the months past in which this storm has been palpably brewing. The reprobate excluded from Noah's Ark, who when convinced that he could not gain admittance declared that he "didn't believe there "was going to be much of a shower, spoke as sensibly and rationally as these railers at the manifest protents in the commercial sky and all who would not refuse to see them. We as a people have been going wrong for some time past. We have bought and imported too much, considering what we had to export and sell. No man, no community, no nation, can afford to buy and consume much more than it produces for sale and sells. There are petty or seeming exceptions to this rule -cases in which a nation exports, say Ice, invoiced as costing little or nothing, and sells it for Sugar or Coffee, invoiced at a much higher value. Here is an apparent but no real discrepancy between Exports and Imports-a seeming balance against the country growing out of a trade by which it has really profited-but it does not shake the fundamental truth that whoever buys and consumes must produce and sell to at least an equal amount, or he is inevitably running behindhand, and doomed to embarrassment if not inactivency. The farmer whose store-bill is \$500 a year while he turns off but \$300 worth of produce, may be a capital financier, and have a choice farm, and good backers, and excellent credit-but all these cannot save him from bankruptcy, unless he mends his hand. Until some way shall be devised of making a pound bilance

swenty four ounces in an even scale, a country im-

porting so much and experting comparatively so little as we have recently been doing, is making stern-way rapidly, and will go on the breakers if she does not tack. No modern improvements in

navigation can obviate this. One of two things we must do-Either stop wearing so many silks and drinking freely such capital wines, or we must produce them at home or produce a great deal more wherewithal to pay for them. And we do not believe the producing a great deal more of our present staples is a practicable alternative. Take this year's crops for illustration. We can export a great deal more Grain of this year's than we have exported of last year's barvest; but who will buy it? and at what rates? Let us undertake to pay for one-fourth of our imports with grain or flour, and prices will fall so that our Western farmers will hardly be paid for harvesting and fitting for market. The difference between ten and twenty York shillings per bushel as the price of Wheat in New-York or Liverpool, is the difference between twelve and two shillings in the price of that same Wheat in central Illinois or Iowa-a serious matter to the grower. We might have good prices steadily and reliably for our Grain if we made our own Wares and Fabrice; but so long as we largely or mainly import these, the sewer of grain buys a ticket in a commercial lottery, which may yield him dollars or pence, as the fluctuations of foreign crops and foreign markets shall determine. Through every Winter, we have men and women standing unwillingly idle who, if fully employed, would make all, and more than all, the Metals, Wares and Fabrice for which we run year by year deeper and deeper in debt, until we can get in debt no further, and then comes a crash, like that now threatened. Bankruptcy is the only remedy we will accept for our persistent folly.

We trust many, if not most of those now under a cloud will ultimately recover. We sympathize with them as for scapegoats of our National sins. They are rarely worse than the rest of us-seldom more extravagant-often more chivalrous and publicspirited. They have tried to carry through this or that railroad or other laudable enterprise and failed in the attempt, mistakenly calculating that there must be some value to the " securities," so called, which were placed in their hands to induce them to advance their means or their credit; when the truth is there is no bottom to anything if we are to continue to import Five Millions' worth of merchandise per week, export Three Millions' worth of produce, and eke out the account with Two Millions in Specie or in ruinously depreciated Bonds. It only needs that this go far enough to render mortgages on Broadway stores or Fifth Avenue houses as flimsy security as railroad bonds now are. But we believe the evil will work its own temporary cure. We shall hold up in importing, drink cheaper fluids than they bottle at Epernay or Rheims, wear less showy fabrics than they manufacture at Lyons, and so haul in our horns that we shall tide over the breakers now yawning around us until we gain time to forget the lesson of to day and need such another.

The Herald has made a second attempt to en clude the Kansas issue from our ensuing State election; but this second attempt does not mend the matter. It does not at all patch up the holes which we pointed out in The Herald's former statements on that subject. Awfully wide awake as that journal is in all matters of trade and business, seeming to assume as the basis of its daily arguments and reasonings, that every merchant is a cheat, every railroad director a knave, and every holder of stocks in almost any kind of moneyed corporation a poor deluded isdividual, it seems nevertheless to have its own week side too, and in this affair of Kansas to be as gullible as the weakest of us. There is no need, so it tells us, of saying anything about Kansas in the pending State canvass. Kansas, it would have us believe, is perfectly safe in the hands of Buchanan and Walker. They have made up their minds to have Kansas come in a a and therefore uphody need give himself the least further trouble in the matter. But, in the first place, the very apology which

The Herald makes for the conduct of Mr. Bu chanan bitherto in Kansas affairs; for the repeated and emphatic indorsement, under his auspices, of the bogus code; for the quartering of troops upon Lawrence to frighten and harrass the Free-State men; for the recent villainous apportionment of the Territorial Legislature so as to secure, if possible, a bogue successor to that bogus body; for the appointment to all the most lucrative and influential posts in Kansas of active Border-Ruffian leaders; for the new legal prosecutions lately set on foot against Free-State men for old affairs of a year's standing, while murders the most cold-blooded and robberies the most atrocious go everywhere in the Territory unpunished, except occasionally by lynch law-the apology set up by The Herald for Mr. Buchanan in winking at all these outrages, is that he accepted the de facto local laws and authorities as he found them, and that he had no other alternative." "He has," says The Herald, "neither the supervisory legislative power of Congress, nor the judicial authority of the Supreme Court. His duty is to execute the laws as turned over into his hands." Such was the case of Mr. Buchanan as presented a few days ago, and its new excuses for Mr. Buchanan are but a repetition of the same idea almost in the same words. "Mr. B. had no other alternative than to accept the laws and authorities of Kansas de facto, as turned over into his hands by the last Administration and the last Corgress." In appointments to local offices Mr. Buchapan's choice "has been necessarily limited to that class of men who recognize the general validity of the said local laws and authorities "-rather a mild and diluted description, as it seems to us, of such men as Murpby, Emory, Clark and Whitfield. The Herald admits the "irregularities," as it gently calls them, of the Pro-Slavery regime, but insists that, though the Border Roffians may have secured their present position "through unlawful and outrageous means and instruments," the President cannot go behind the record of the Legislature. He must accept it as he finds it. Now, if this be a correct statement of the position of Mr. Buchanan; if by force of this apology he is to stand excused for all he has done and all he has omitted to do in relation to Kansas affairs; if this is to be Mr. Buchanan's justification for having kept the infamous Lecompte in office, of whom even Pierce grew ashamed: if this is to be Mr. Buchanan's excuse for baving given all the principal appointments in the Territory to men like Murphy and Emory, priccipal leaders in the murders, rebberies, and expatriations of the Kanasa reign of terror-what a mockery to tell us to look to Mr. Buchapan to make Kansas a Free State Allowing to Mr. Buchanan all the good intentions which The Herald is pleased so gratuitously to as-

cribe to him; grant that Mr. Buchasan has sense

enough to perceive and to perceive that certainly does not require any very great effort of geniusthat as a mere question of policy, it is the policy of the Democratic party to let Kansas come in as a Free State, yet, according to the Statement of The Herald itself, whatever may be Mr. Buchanan's wishes, or whatever his judgment, neither one por the other can be of the slightest avail. His hands are tied. Whatever his wishes or judgment as a man or a Democrat, as President he is utterly powerless to do anything-except evil. He has, The Herald tells us, neither the supervisory legislative power of Congress, nor the judicial authority of the Supreme Court. He has accepted the de facto local laws and authorities—that is to say, the bogus laws-as he found them. He had no alterna tive, and his duty is to execute the laws, i. e , the bogus laws, as turned over into his hands. That this is a correct statement of the legal and constitutional position of the President, we are very far from admitting; but we do accept it as a correct enough statement of the actual position which Mr. Buchansn occupies. On no other hypothesis can his conduct be accounted for, except on that of being fanatically bent on forcing Freedom out of Kansas; and as to fanaticiem, we freely acquit Mr. Buchanan of that. Ha is altogether too cold-blooded to be a fanatic in anything. He acts, evidently enough, upon the hypothesis of The Herald, that in his character of President he is a predestinated Border-Ruffian. without any alternative-a mere instrument in the hands of the bogue Legis'ature, mable in any respect to rectify or set saide any of their outrages; but obliged, without any choice, to give to their usurpations, and their tyrannies, and their bogus enactments, all the force of law, and to employ the army of the United States, of which so large a portion is at this moment concentrated in Kansas, to give them effect. Such being the position of Mr. Buchanana mere staff in the hands of the Border-Rufflage, a sort of high constable, bound to carry out the decrees of the Kansas usurpers-how ridiculous to ask any body to rely on him to make Kansas a Free State! By The Herald's own statement of the case, Mr. Buchanan has no power or choice in the matter. He is a Border-Rufian ez officio-an extender of Slavery and expeller of free labor from Kansas by virtue of his office, whether he desires it or approves it or not; and all the promises which he and his man Walker may make, of protecting the Free-State men in their right of suffrage and of securing them a chance to vote on the bogus Constitution, are just so much empty

In fact, we already have a signal proof, in the late apportionment of the Territorial Legislature, and in the legal opinion promulgated by Judge Cato, which doubtless will govern the cenduct of the bogus election officers, that nobody has a right to vote at the approaching Territorial election unless he has paid his begus taxes-we have in these two things most significant evidence, whether or not Walker intended to cheat the Free-State mena point upon which we do not hazard an opinionthat at all events the promises he makes them are

totally worthless. At the same time we have not less confidence than The Herald that Kansas will become a Free State. But we do not rely upon Buchanau, nor upon Walker, nor upon the good sense or discretion of the Democratic party, to make it so. No doubt the Pro Slavery policy of the Democratic party is most rumous, considered merely in a party point of view, and no doubt many of its Northern eaders have sense enough to see that it is rainous. But what of that? They, like Mr. Buchanan, are tied hand and feet. They are the mere tools of the slaveholders. From the moment that they consented to the Fugitive Slave Law, they lost their self-respect, and with it all claim to control the policy of the party. By accepting the Kansas Nebraska Repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, by submitting to the Pro Stavery outrages in Kansas, they reduced themselves to the pitiable position of not even retaining the right to remonstrate. It is in vain to look to them to make Kansas a Free State.
Place them in power in the State of New York, and you strike a fatal blow at Freedom in Kausas. We believe that Freedom will triumph in Kansas, but one great reason why we believe so is that we believe Republicanism will sustain itself in New-York. If we imagined that Mr. Buchanan could gain the political control of this State, our confidence in the immediate future of Kansas would be very much shaken.

The Anti-Rent controversy, which for years convulsed the Central-Eastern counties of our State, has recently been summed up and reviewed in A Treatise on Rents, Real and Personal, Covenants and Conditions: By Anson Bingham and 'Ardrew J. Colvin," Albany. As this work is one of signal research and ability, and may be regarded as the case of the so called Anti-Renters well stated, we propose to give a brief summary of its leading positions. They are as follows:

I. The manors of Rensselserwyck, Livingston, &c., established within what is now the State of New-York while it remained a colony and dependency of Helland, were strictly feudal in their character-the feudal system having been established throughout the Netherlands as early as the XIth century, and maintained unimpaned, if not to the present day, at least until after the Colony of New-Netherlands was wrested from Holland by the Britsh, in 1664. This point is fully established in this work, though the centrary was confidently assumed by Judge Platt, in rendering the judgment of our Supreme Court in the case of Jackson against Shultz (Johnson's Reports, vol. zviii. p. 180), followed by the Revisers of our State laws, and by Mr. D. D. Barnard in his essay on the side of the lar dlords (American Review, 1844). The point ruled in this decision was that the act of our Legislature, Feb. 20, 1787, abolishing feudal tenures and incidents of tenure, was intended to affect only those tenures imposed by law, and not those created by contract. Thus on a mistaken assumption of fact was based an erroneous ruling in law, the effect of which was (as was remarked without reply or rebuke by one of the defeated counsel at the time the decision was rendered) to render the act of 1787 apparently "without motive and without effect "

II. The grants of manors in the New-Netherlands to the Patroons or Lord Protectors thereof were eminently feudal in their tenor. The patroon beld his manor or "colonie" as a fief of the States General, subject to all the conditions and invested with all the privileges of a patroon in the mother country. He was clothed with both military and civil authority over all within the bounds of his domain. He had power to legislate, to dispense justice, both civil and criminal—the power. ven, of life and death. His tenants, vassals, or dependents, on the other band, were required to render him a true return of all their produce; to

to grind their grain in his un'll; and to give him portion of the purchase-money in case they sold any of their produce. No one was at liberty to fish or bunt within the manor without his permission. He was the legal heir of all intestates. Tenants were required to take an oath of fealty to the Patroon. In short, if these tenures were not feudal then there is no meaning in words.

III. By the terms of the surrender of this Colo ny to Great Britain (Sept. 8, 1664), it was agreed that "the Dutch here shall enjoy all their own customs and inheritances." So these feudal institutions and privileges were maintained under English rule. And thus New-York remained a colony subject to feudal tenures, in spite of various efforts to abrogate or modify them, down to the Revolution subject, of course, to the general provisions of En glish law.

IV. Now England, by the famous statute of Edward I., passed A. D. 1290, entitled "Quia Emptores," from its opening words, absolutely prohibited subinfeudation, or the creation of subordinate fiefs. Prior to that act. A., who held to county of the Crown as Duke or Baron, might apportion it to B., C. and D., his vassals, tenants or feuds! retainers, who might each parcel out his share in tura to E., F., G., &c., his retainers, imposing on them severally feudal conditions or obligations toward himself similar to, or even more severe and humiliating than, those exacted of himself by the lord paramount. But, by the statute Quia Emptores, all this was forbidden, and thereafter any freeman might sell and convey his estate or interest in any lands held by him; but he could create or exact no feudal incidents as respected himself: but the new tenant, vassal or feoffee, no matter what were the conditions of the new fief, should hold of the chief lord, and hold "by the " same services or customs as his feoffor held them "before." This statute was intended to buttress and fortify the feedal system; but its ultimate effect was to limit, enfeeble, and all but destroy it. Under its operation, hardly a new fief was or could be created, while the old ones were constantly falling in by failure of beirs, until the result is as we see.

V. The form of conveyance to the so-called tenants on the manor of Rensselearwyck was a grant in fee under the name of a lease, with the reservation of a quit-rent and certain fendal incidents. The words of the grant were-"hath " granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bar-"gain, sell, remise, release, and confirm"-after which followed the reservation of all mines and minerals, all creeks, kills, streams and rivers of water, and the soil under the water, with the privilege of working the mines and building mills and dams, and using as much of the land and timber upon the premises as was needful for this purpose, &c., and closing as follows-" To have and to hold "the said farm, piece or parcel of land, with all the appurtenances (except as hereinbefore excepted), unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and "assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the " said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, "for ever." These are the words by which an absolute fee simple is or may be conveyed and passed. The consideration specified is the payment of the reserved rent, so-called, and the covenants and conditions stipulated in the instrument. The grantee or tenant covenants to pay all taxes and assessments. In addition to the rent (payable in wheat), the so-called tenant is generally required to pay the landlord one quarter of the consideration for which his lesse or premises may at any time be sold. Those conveyances which do not contain this stipulation exact a double rent on each transfer of the property. In case of a failure on the grantee's part to fulfill any of these conditions, the landlord may reënter upon and repossess the estate. Such are substantially the instruments under which large portions of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia. Greene. Ulster, Sullivan, Delaware, Schoharie, Montgomery, Schenectady, Oneida, Herkimer, &c., were recently held, as in good part they are to this day.

VI. The late Stephen Van Rensselaer, Patroon of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, embracing most of the Counties of Albany and Reneselaer, was a minor during our Revolutionary struggle, and came te his majority about the year 1785. The laws of entail and primogeniture under which he inherited this great patrimony were abolished in 1786. The outstanding leases were recalled and new ones substituted within a few years following his majority. The terms of these new leases were probably intended to conform to or evade the provisions of the "Act concerning Tenures," passed in 1787.

VII. The Legislature of our State in 1779 enacted that the right of Eminent Domain resides in the People, and that all land is held of them, as England under Charles II. had declared all her lands alledial and held of the Crown. In 1787, a subsequent Legislature abolished the feudal system and all its incidents. And our Court of Appeals has recently decided (in Depeyster against Michel, 2 Selden, 467) that a reservation of quarter-sale in a ease made since 1779 is invalid, being repugnant to the acts of 1779 and 1787 aforessid. The Court confined its decision to quarter-sales, their validity being the question before it; but the grounds of the decision cover all feudal incidents and exactions whatever. And it is to be noted that the Legislature of 1787 was the sovereign power, the Federal Constitution not having then been adopted. VIII. The rule of law recognized by our Courts

(see Delaney against Gonung, 5 Selden, 1) appears to be that a grant in fee is good though coupled with illegal conditions—that whoever grants in fee grants his whole estate in the premises, and cannot fasten on the grant a condition repugnant to law, good morals or public policy. If he attempt to do o, the condition falls but the grant holds firm. Wheever holds lands granted in fee holds of the People and of them only. Conditions may be imposed binding the grantee personally, but not invalidating the grant. The act of 1787 has banished endalism with all its incidents from the soil of our State. Henceforth, a grantor of lands "forever' alienates his fee, and cannot resume it on an alleged or admitted failure of the grantee to fulfill the conditions of the grant. His remedy, if remedy there be, is by action against the party who has broken his covenants. He may have intended to evade the acts by which feudal tenures are utterly abilished in our State, but the law gives no heed to such intention. It exacts conformity to its own purpose and requisitions, and will be content with nothing less. There is no eschest known to our laws but escheat to the People; no forfeiture of lands held in fee except for treason, and then only to the People. A grantee in fee is the tenant or feeffee of the People only. A covenant of reentry in case of failure to fulfill conditions attached to a grant in fee is a personal contract, subjecting the grantee to an action, but not affecting the rights of the assignee of bis grant. Such conditions do not legally form a rent-charge to run with the land. The case is as

the stipulated consideration, taking a conveyance in fee of the land. The failure of A. to pay his note does not invalidate his fee nor prevent his executing a valid conveyance thereof. Or if A. should sell B. a house on condition of his always living therein, and his children after him, the conveyance would be held good, if there were due consideration: but the condition, being adjudged contrary to public policy, would be held invalid and

worthless. -Such are a part of the considerations affecting Manorial Tenures which are presented in Meesrs Bingham and Colvin's treatise. They will doubt less attract the attention of their professional brethren, and pass under review in the Courts. The day of such tenures in our State is nearly at an end, and we shall rejoice to chronicle their final ex-

We were relieved from a serious anxiety, the other morning, by seeing in a cotemporary print, believed to be in the secrets of the Administration. an authentic contradiction of the rumor which had been walking the rounds of the newspapers of the impending resignation of our valuable Minister at the Court of her Catholic Majesty. We are assured that the report that the Hon. Augustus Coesar Dodge entertains any design of deserting the diplo matic service of his country is totally withou foundation. He has not resigned-but on the other hand, he is resigned to encounter yet longer the perils attendant on the receipt of so much of the reot of all evil as \$12,500 per annum, and to suffer all the pangs of exile which they endure who have left their country for their country's good. Beside the grief which so good a patriot must feel at his separation from the great and glorious country he has been selected to incarnate to the eyes of Spain. he is content to endure the privations of Carthusian silence, through his utter segregation from the world around him by his innocence of all knowledge of the outlandish tongues of king and priest ridden Europe. But, as Spain is a Catholic country, such a living martyrdom can only commend the confessor to the greater respect and admiration of all beholders.

We maintain, in the face of all scorners and scoffers, that the imperially prenominated Democrat who has gathered all of our individualisms into his representative unity at Madrid, is a model envoy, from whose pattern we advise Mr. Buchanan (whose attention to our advices as to other matters we cannot too much commend) to model the layfigures which it is part of his business to distribute fer their amusement, among the Courts of Europe If "small Latin and less Greek" were no impediment in the way of Shakespeare's becoming the respectable play-wright he is now generally conceded to have been, (unless, indeed, Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh really wrote his plays for him); surely the possession of small English and no French at all should be regarded as no hindrance to the aspirations of nascent diplomatists-of embryo plenipotentiaries. There is more mischief in one pragmatical busybody, like Soulé the Polyglot, with whele Pentecost of tongues in his head-with more than a leash of languages in his hand to let loose on his destined prey—than in a wilderness of Dodges and Masons, who are compelled to muse the praises of their country in expressive silence instead of intriguing and bullying for the enlargement of her borders. A deaf-mute is the best imaginable minister we can send to foreign parts. The worst he is likely to do is to make us laughed at. His folly is, at two egresses, quite shut in, and there is much less danger of its expatiating abroad to our damage, than if the porches of his ears were standing open to welcome sinister de signs, and the portals of his speech unlocked for their evasion.

We laid before our readers the other day scheme for relieving the burdens of the country, by dismissing the entire army and navy, and pro viding for the emergencies they are supposed to be kept on foot to meet by temporary contracts for the dispatching of each job as it comes along. Obvious as its advantages must be to all intelligent minds, its principle will apply even more forcibly to our diplomatic relations with the rest of the world. We think that men could be found to do nothing in our service on much more reasonable terms than we now make with those we intrust with that arduous duty. The functions of an American diplomatist being mostly of a corporeal nature, and consisting of even less particulars than those which go to the making up of an English hereditary legislator, if we may believe a noble lord who once deviated into poetry, and who says of such a one that,

After having voted, dressed, dined, drauk The family vault receives another lord"we think there could be no difficulty in obtaining as large a supply of the article as the state of the market might demand. Dressing, dining, drinking, dancing, or causing to dance, bowing and astonishing Royalty by introducing young native Americans to it, constituting the chief labors our diplomatists have to endure, we think there is a much greater proportion of our citizens with constitutions strong enough to survive them than we were at first inclined to believe.

Now our plan as to this department of our affairs is simply this: Instead of paying men large sums of money for this kind of work, we would have the Secretary of State advertise for tenders, stating the sum of money each aspirant is willing to pay for the privilege of representing his own, his native land, at such or such a Court. Then let the mis sion be given to the highest bidder-it being under stood that he is to pay all his own expenses while engaged in it. This would have the double advantage of replenishing the Treasury and of giving u a chance of having representatives possessing suc of the qualifications for the post as are acquired by education and the habits of good society, which we can bardly be said to have as things go now. Services on the stump, or in stuffing ballot-boxes, or driving voters from the polls, though valuable and honorable in themselves, do not necessarily imply the manners and accomplishments usually thought rnamental if not indispensable in an embassador. From the passion which inflames the Republican bosom for the atmosphere of courts and the society of nobs, when they have changed their sky, if not their minds, by running across the ses, we imagine that the only trouble the Secretary would find would be in the inordinate number of applications that would be sent in, and the comparison of their several proposals. But the simplicity of the principle would relieve him of all anxiety and perplexity as to the choice. It would be reduced to a question of the simplest arithmetic.

If it should be objected that there do arise case occasionally which require sense and discretion and business faculty on the part of the accredited representative of the nation, we can conceive of nothing easier than to provide for such an emergency. We would have some man of business accustomed to affairs, in every city where a Minister resides, for this very distress. He should be give him a preëmption in its purchase; to pay a ground-rent on each house erected on their lands; f. A. should buy a farm of B. and give his note for selected for his capacity and address, and be paid for the price of fare one way.

handsomely for whatever jobs of work he tous for us. There are pleuty of painstaking attorneys or solicitors in London, procureurs and agents de change in Paris, and similar functionaries oray. where, who would like nothing better than to me dertake this business for a reasonable commission or percentage. Thus the work of the nation would be well done, when there was any to do, without diverting the Minister Plenipotentiary from his more important functions; and it would be paid for according to its value and the actual pains taken about it. Had we but had such an agent at St. Petersburg during the Crimean War, when the Emperor was eager to do more for us than we could ask or even think, he might have obtained no end of discriminations in our favor. The gallant Colonel-Governor, who was rewarded for services in Mexico with that mission, and who had all the necessary qualifications for his post of being deaf and dumb to everything but his native Connecticut language, could not be expected to attend to matters so entirely out of his line and beyond his on pacity. We do not submit this plan as the best diplomatic corps at once, and leave all the business in the hands of a competent attorney or bankerbut as the best that we think the public mind is prepared to take into its consideration just now,

An English nobleman, distinguished for his wealth, his ancestry, his stud, his dog kennel and his Tory politics, recently addressed a pathetic epistle to the managers of the Newmarket races, in which he complained that swindlers, gamblers, blackguards and low fellows of the baser sort had intruded upon turf contests-one of them, at least, having been recently hung for poisoning a fellow-creature. His Lordship, while calling earnestly for reform, and while contending that only gentlemen should be allowed to collect the Olympic dust. and to squander that other dust which is usually considered the most valuable, forgot that gaming levels all distinctions, and that in sporting circles one man, provided he pays his bets, is as good as another. Most of our readers will remember Hogarth's fine print of "The Cockpit," in which the center figure is that of a blind but bland-looking peer, whose passion for rooster contests has survived his sight, and who is flanked on either side by sharpers, bullies and thieves. Lord Derby is in very much the same position. He does not like blackguards, but he likes the sport which produces blackguards. He shuts his eyes resolutely to the fact that the race-course debauches young gentlemen of good family, and compels them to associate with those who are their inferiors in birth, position and education-that it sends them to the Jews to raise cash upon post obits-that it drives them into the society of jockeys and grooms-that it teaches them to prefer the stable to the library, the study or the drawing room, and thus precluding refinement of character, makes them merely students of the stud-book and unsuccessful rivals of veterinary surgeons. Thus his Lordship has only to look back a few years to find that starched, neckclothed, wigged and padded Turveydrop of a Prince, afterward George IV., expelled from the Newmarket Jockey Club for dishonorable practices. The truth is that in these equine competitions, it is not the speed of the animal, but the pounds sterling depending upon that speed, which is of paramount interest. Lying, swindling, doctoring, and all manner of unfair play, follow as a matter of course. Owners of fast horses make up their books, and then instruct their jockeys to lose the race. Other gentlemes bribe the riders employed by their rivals. Every now and then the favorite is taken suddenly sick in his stall, and there is a scandal of poison. Nails have been driven into the hoofs of promising horses. There is lying about pedigree, weight and age. Then there are the sham Daniels-the truly lucky "Prophets," who are morally upon a par with the policy dealers of New-York, and who tempt men to chest their families and boys to rob their masters' For this sport, so corrupting in its influences, it is

already a big bet has been offered to English horsefanciers by the citizens of a Southern State. Already there is an attempt to turn our Agricultural Festivals, which have been and may, if properly managed, still be productive of much good, into mere horse-races, at which fat cows, bulls and sheep are to be considered of infinitely importance than well sweated and thorough-bloods horse , and at which all the fast men of the country are expected to congregate, to gamble and to carouse. Now, if we could see the slightest possible advantage in this horse-racing, we would not say a word against it. When two stont stallions contend with each other in drawing a weight up a hill, we can see some sense in the trial. To our eyes there is nothing more gratifying than a plowing match, when upon a field forty are plowing "like one." We want stout horses for drawing and for plowing; but of what possible advantage to the world is it that Nonpareil ble advantage to the world is it that Nonyared, sired by Gray Eagle, and lineally descended from imported Bedouin, has run a mile in a minute?

We do not object to sport as such. We heartily wish that there was a great deal more of it in this melancholy and dyspeptic country. There are many pastimes against which we can only make the objection that they foster an infernal passion for betting. Rowing, sachting, cricket, football, the foot race—all these, if we could divest them of gambling, would be barmless and useful. And as these sports do not admit of much cheating we find them held in very slight estimation by those who love dog-fighting, prize-fighting, ratting and what Florac (in the Newcomes) called "matel of cock." Before we go very extensively into he contests with Great Britain, it may be well en our to inquire of what use they can be. There a call ready temptations enough to squander mo asy is this country. We may well pause before is trease ing new ones.

MISSOURI. - The St. Louis Democrat of | Saturds has official returns or majorities for Gov ergor fros every County in the State but fiv .- Dunklie Nodaway, Pemiscot, Pulaski and Rij ley-and re ported majorities from these also, which leave Rollins six majority in about 100,0 00 votes. The Republican puts Stewart ahead, br it does not pro feas to have full returns.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A corresp indent of The Petersbeen discovered in the vote of Perqurumous County, N. C., by which Smith, Am rican, was deprived of sixty votes. If this be so he is elected to Congress by a majority of twenty-two fover Shaw, Dem., where majority was officially declared to be thirty-eight.

THE STATE FAIR.—The next Fair of the State
Agricultural Society, will be opened at Buffale, Odeber 6, and continue three days. Railronds carry stock,
&c., for exhibition free: usually give excursion tick-